

TULSA DAILY WORLD

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Daily Biblical Quotation

February 10. We have waited for Him, and He will save us: this is the Lord; He has waited for Him, we will be glad and rejoice in His salvation...

A SERIOUS INDICTMENT.

The indictment returned against Lieutenant-Governor Trapp by the house investigating committee is of the most serious nature. Of course, it does not necessarily mean that the gentleman is guilty as charged, and it is no part of the duty or purpose of this paper to assume that he is guilty until a fair trial is determined.

But it is the prerogative of this paper to insist that such trial be held with as little delay as possible, just as that should be the very deep concern of the gentleman himself and his friends. Nor does the lieutenant-governor's resort to the indictment is nothing but partisan intrigue help him in the least.

There has been entirely too much of that kind of a defense against charges of official criminality in Oklahoma. So much of it that every effort to punish wrongdoing in high places has been frustrated and the decent element of the citizenship much discouraged in its honorable desire to raise the standard of public trust.

While the majority of the committee returning the indictment is of the opposite political faith the fact should not be lost sight of that one of the members of the committee was and is a prominent and high-standing member of the same party that claims the allegiance of the lieutenant-governor. This gentleman concurs fully, it seems, in the findings of the committee.

Equally important in meeting the partisan charge of the lieutenant-governor is the fact that the testimony on which the indictment is based comes in almost every instance from democratic officials. So that a charge of partisan intrigue falls of its own weight.

The corollary facts are that for months there have been the ugliest kind of stories in circulation concerning this Seminole county matter. Most everyone in political circles has heard them time and again. In every instance the lieutenant-governor's name was linked with them in a way that must have given his friends the most genuine concern.

Justice, both from the standpoint of the state and the accused, demands that a speedy and fair trial of the case on its merits be had. And any effort to prejudice, either by the friends of the accused or his enemies, any disposition to try the case in the columns of the partisan press, will be viewed with suspicion. We think a criminal court, rather than a court of impeachment, the right tribunal.

pointment that has come to the director-in-chief of British pretensions and schemes? That is the tremendous question. If England and America are walking the path that leads to war nothing is more certain than that such condition is altogether due to England walking a path in which she has no right either in morals or law. For America has drawn farther and farther from the dispute on the other side the same farther and farther into the zone of her always recognized and hitherto unquestioned rights.

If the violent determination of this government to protect its nationals in their just rights anywhere on earth is the thing that has incensed the Welshman, then it is necessary that such fact be developed so that all the world may know. If it be because of the sympathy shown for the oppressed Irish race and the refusal of Washington to play Britain's game in further expressing, then that fact should also be developed.

One thing seems certain. Whether he designed it or not, the George statement brings to a very acute head American and English relations. It will afford Washington the opportunity to make it very clear to all the world that this nation no more plays the game of England in world affairs than it played the game of Germany. It is one thing to be a blood relation, but it is most distinctly something else to be dominated by such a relative. We are forced to the conclusion that the Welshman mistook the abyss yawning in front of his personal ambitions for an international crisis.

THE RE-SALE TAX LAW.

There seems to be general condemnation for the re-sale tax law enacted by the 1919 session of the legislature and found on page 185 of the session laws for that year.

Mr. J. W. Bashore, of Vinita. In a letter to The World, found elsewhere in the news columns of this issue, makes a case against this law which appears to wramp it as a piece of iniquitous and vicious legislation. If the presentment against the law by this gentleman, who relates actual experience, is true, then one wonders that there should be hi-jackers, blackmailers, gold-brick confidence men or kidnapers, when such a legitimate way for securing money is available.

We are giving Mr. Bashore's letter space, lengthily as it is, and editorially calling attention to it, with a view of directing not only general attention to the matter, but the attention of the legislature now in session. The great state of Oklahoma should not be a party to such practices as are related by The World's correspondent.

AS TO RED LITERATURE.

Wilbur W. Stewart, newly elected president of the National Association of Merchant Tailors, speaking at the closing session of the convention, said that the libraries of destructive radicalism were full of 15 and 20-cent books, but that the books of nationalizing history and philosophy were \$3, \$4 and \$5 a copy.

Radical books which inculcate destructive economic theories and revolutionary political doctrines are brought down to the purchasing power of the people at whose opinions they are aimed. The books which would exert the opposite influence, teach the history of the development of society and nations, the development of the American nation and its system of government, do not reach this level.—Chicago Tribune.

"After all, there are some features of bolshevism that have a great appeal—that are even superior to Americanism as it is sometimes practiced. The bolsheviks do not tolerate foreign disturbers and have no hesitation about closing their gates against immigration.

The following from the Marion Star arouses the wild hope that the chief wrote it: According to a head-line, the government will prosecute coal profiteers. Too bad, too bad! All along we had been hoping they would be pinched.

Brindell, the millionaire-head of the building trust in New York, who grafted right and left, has just been sentenced to "not less than five nor more than ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary." Justice was both swift and just in this case.

But when it comes to that, the legionaries are not the only ones sorry that the United States felt called upon to apologize for the Bergdoll incident.

Austria has asked permission of the league to join itself to Germany, but Lloyd George has not yet made reply.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

(Copyright, 1921, by Edgar A. Guest.) They were not nameless on the day When duty summoned them away. In that despairing, fateful hour When tyranny led loose his power And hurled its blows at free-born men, Not one of these was "unknown" then. We knew them when they volunteered. We knew them on the day we cheered And hailed their leaders' march away To keep the faith and save the day. They were not unidentified When the gray transport took the tide. Along the battle lines of France, In many a red, grim circumstance When Flanders' sky was lit with flames, They were not as nameless men they died. But that was when we knew them all. They were not sent as men unknown Into the short-swept battle zone. And when they made their final stand And heard their leaders' law command, 'Twas not as nameless men they died. That truth should not be swept aside. Hence these glorious unknown! Let Freedom keep them as her own. Death left them nameless, but we live In peace by all they dared to give. What though their names from us are hid, Shall we forget the deeds they did?

Oklahoma Outbursts

If President Harding's cabinet gives him embarrasment he cannot say he was not warned in time. Would a department law roll the movies of the rolling pin and custard pie, anxiously inquire the End News.

That spirit seems to have brought a sudden check to the work of the world as he would have a chance to talk back to a woman. The young man on North Main says the only political job he will consider is state censor of horse shows Dr. Barton has heard about.

By reducing the living time between the two cities to one hour and thirty-five minutes, Wichita hopes to annex Tulsa to her oil territory. It is understood that Senator Davidson's hi-jacking bill has a previous making it inapplicable in a case of swiping the chairmanship of a county election board.

She was talking glibly of the advantages a "rain six" has over a "single six." "What's a rain six," he inquired. "Why, one of those cars for two people, of course." Before definitely committing ourselves to its support we want to know if this dehydration hereafter can be extended to the private stocks being floated by our leading bootleggers.

Members of the electoral college are considering the advisability of holding a caucus within the next few days to determine, if they can, whether it is Mr. Taubert or Mr. Harding who was recommended to it for president by that overwhelming vote.

Barometer of Public Opinion

The Fifteen-Cent Loaf. Editor World: And now from New York comes word that a certain baker is selling five-cent loaves of bread to thousands of misguided creatures—and making money! When will our so-called profiteers be left undisturbed in their inalienable right to prey upon the public? Such men as this baker who are afflicted with largeness of the heart, together with astute wisdom as to what is taking place in the economic world, ought to be promptly suppressed! If his course is not an expression of the law of supply and demand, then the law of supply and demand ought to be repealed! Judging from continuing war prices, this seems to be the attitude of Tulsa's bread sellers.

The first thing we know some presumptuous person will suggest that the bakers of Tulsa descend from their lofty pinnacle of price, and furnish five-cent loaves, instead of those costing two or three times that much. Of course such a suggestion would meet with a ready answer. The reason bread can be sold so much cheaper in New York than in Tulsa is that Oklahoma is a great wheat producing state, whereas most of that used in New York must be hauled hundreds of miles! Besides, the overhead (Ah, the overhead! What would the profiteer do without the "overhead"?) that blessed, mysterious talisman; that answer to all our pressing questions; that shield in time of danger; rents, wages and incidentals, which apparently existed not before the war, but magically sprang up thereafter. Yes, that "overhead" accounts for everything. And of course in a mighty metropolis like Tulsa the overhead would naturally be far greater than in the little village of New York.

Would a word in behalf of the consumers be appropriate? It is this: That those who act in the capacity of supplying necessities to the public—clothing, bread, milk, groceries, etc.—must come to a realization that they are entitled to a reasonable profit on their investment, and no more. Attacks should be made upon one line of commodities after another, until each is forced to its true level. If a five-cent loaf can be produced with profit in New York, so it can in Tulsa.

The spacious argument, advanced sometime ago, that bakers had contracted in advance for large quantities of flour at high prices and before the conditions came, is easily seen to be vulnerable. The true fact is that the time is replacement cost. If, with these large contracts outstanding, the market had been further considerably advanced, does anyone believe that the bakers would not have reaped a profit therefrom? Is it then fair to transfer a loss resulting from a declining market, from themselves to the public? Why should the consumer be made to suffer on account of the foolishness of the bakers? It's a poor gambler who won't pocket his own loss.

If a five-cent loaf can be produced with profit in New York, so it can in Tulsa. If it can be, then it is criminal to charge the present extortionate prices, and the money interest referred to the United States district attorney for prompt action. For my part, I hereby serve notice upon the bakers (and I believe that 72,045 of the 72,075 people living in Tulsa—or all but the 30 bakers listed in the phone book—will endorse this sentiment) that my bread will be bought from that one who first offers the five-cent loaf. Should this represent popular sentiment, I should simply reduce itself into a question of what baker has the foresight, enterprise, initiative and the business acumen to deserve and win the public favor in his business. As for the others, let them lag behind and wait their hands over their outstanding flour contracts and let the market supply their needs. There must be some among the thirty listed bakeries of Tulsa who were not so foolish as to contract for large quantities of flour, far in advance, at the highest peak of an unnaturally inflated market.

Mr. baker, do you accept the challenge? Shall it be competition or investigation? Will you take the lead to adjust the injustice, or must the great body of consumers organize a cooperative bakery to furnish them with bread at cost? Act quickly for another may, as the saying goes, "beat you to it." Tulsa, January 16, B. W. GRIFFITH.

"Mac" Behind the Times.

Editor World: Answering Mr. J. S. McCullough's letter in regard to married women working, am sorry to say that I think Mr. McCullough is way behind the times. Still living in the dark ages. The present day woman is wise enough to profit by obscurity. The "assassinated press" tells us there are billions of children starving to death in Europe. One-half of our great school children here in America are suffering from undernourishment. In plain words, slow starvation, a large percentage of our men who took the physical examination required before entering military service were found to be suffering from the same malady—undernourishment. Under such conditions why being more children into this world when they are unfortunate enough to already be here are not taken care of properly. Birth control has been practiced by the mother for many years, and now that the working class are following suit, it is a horrible crime. If the married woman (who has no children) is earning an honest day's pay in some office so as to have a few of the luxuries of life is no better than the woman of the street, then there must be a good many women on the same moral plane, in the so-called "society" class.

Although also Mrs. Higgins are confronted with the same problem. I myself do not approve of the highly frosted, decorated, fur-bedded dames residing in luxurious apartments whose husbands or fathers have already a good income, taking some good man's job down town. But for the wife of the husband who earns a paltry sum of five or six dollars per day, it is an almost absolute necessity to help add to the family income under the present law. If Mr. McCullough seems to it that the twelve women's full salaries are divided between the eight men employed he will be doing much more than I expect. A. M. ANDERSON, Tulsa, Jan. 25.

THE COMMERCIALIZING OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS



They would like to see a nice large factory at the Yellowstone falls.



They would like to see some thriving sawmills in the Great Redwoods forests.



They would like to dam Yellowstone park to further their irrigation projects.



And if congress yields, it will establish a precedent which will let down the bars for other invasions of national parks.

The Promoter's Wife

By JANE PHELPS

CHAPTER CXXVIII. Neil is grateful for Frederick's help. We were settled in our new home. It was neatly but plainly furnished by the owners for renting. A strange contrast to our luxurious New York home. But how happy Robert was! He never told you half he did in those days when I remained in his rooms. How he saw ugly excited people who clamored not only for their money, but what we, I had promised them besides. Women as well as men came to him and demanded all they had been told should be theirs, not only demanded, but threatened. I never could get through what he did for me, not with my nerves in the condition they then were. We are very fortunate to have such a friend. I scarcely knew how to reply when Neil praised Frederick's kindness to him. I was guilty conscious that it was for my sake he had done all that he had, yet there was no least feeling of guilt as I recalled my intercourse with him, or of regret. I had accepted for Neil's sake more, far more than ever I could have accepted for myself. This Frederick knew. "Fortunate! we are more than that. If I were a religious man I should say we are blest." Then he added quietly, "I shall some day prove my gratitude. It may take a long time, but I shall find a way." And I knew he would. In all my life I never saw a human being possessed of tenacity such as Neil's. He had a bulldog way of accomplishing anything he undertook that brooked no denial. That his disappointment could be so discouraging, things that would have made most men give up in despair, seemed simply to drive him to greater exertions, and to increase his tenacity. It was this quality in him which had made him such a success along wrong lines; it made for his success when applied to legitimate business. When I told him what Blanche Orton had told me before she went to Europe, he had replied, "That woman will some day make some man supremely happy—if ever she runs across the right man. But women never will appreciate her, surely like her, she is emphatically a man's woman, while being more feminine in some ways than any woman I ever have met. I am glad you parted friends." Of that part of his life spent in her home with his confidante I could not get Neil to talk. I became sure he was a bit ashamed of it, although at the same time I was assured there had been nothing morally wrong in the association. I often wished he would talk more freely with me about what occurred at those little supper parties, but when I broached the subject he invariably changed it immediately. Once he said, "I believe you are still jealous. Was it?" Tomorrow—Neil's conscience troubles him. In Alaska potatoes planted the first week in June mature about September 31 and yield between 7,000 and 9,000 pounds an acre. The government experiment station produced cabbage, which weighed eight to twelve pounds, while sugar beets grown at Matanuska contained from 14 to 17 per cent sugar. More than \$54,000 worth of food was preserved last season by 1,150 girls members of food clubs organized and conducted by Ohio state university.

The Young Lady Across the Way

The young lady across the way says she's against the blue laws in this day and age and it must be remembered that the world has come a long way in the 200 years since the Puritans first landed on Plymouth Rock. When I told him what Blanche Orton had told me before she went to Europe, he had replied, "That woman will some day make some man supremely happy—if ever she runs across the right man. But women never will appreciate her, surely like her, she is emphatically a man's woman, while being more feminine in some ways than any woman I ever have met. I am glad you parted friends." Of that part of his life spent in her home with his confidante I could not get Neil to talk. I became sure he was a bit ashamed of it, although at the same time I was assured there had been nothing morally wrong in the association. I often wished he would talk more freely with me about what occurred at those little supper parties, but when I broached the subject he invariably changed it immediately. Once he said, "I believe you are still jealous. Was it?" Tomorrow—Neil's conscience troubles him. In Alaska potatoes planted the first week in June mature about September 31 and yield between 7,000 and 9,000 pounds an acre. The government experiment station produced cabbage, which weighed eight to twelve pounds, while sugar beets grown at Matanuska contained from 14 to 17 per cent sugar. More than \$54,000 worth of food was preserved last season by 1,150 girls members of food clubs organized and conducted by Ohio state university.

About Town and in Hotel Lobbies

"I have little sympathy for that Detroit man who took the life of Mr. Frank's man," declared one of the World. "It seems to me that he could have waited until he died in nature's death." "I can't understand why anyone wants to die a drag hero. I can't quite comprehend the state of mind of anyone that kills himself for experimental purposes unless he's either insane or he wants to commit suicide and then find an excuse for his act."

W. N. Robinson, president of Hotel Tulsa, declared during his news matters that he has not abandoned the proposed project of adding a substantial addition to the hotel here. Present prices of both materials and labor are causing the delay, he said. "No one is more anxious to see Hotel Tulsa enlarged than I am," he explained. "However, it is a plain to every thinking person that an addition built at present prices will cost a heavy load to carry in later years. Either one must obtain interest on the money spent or else just charge off the losses. The decline in value of property and the tendency toward a decline in hotel rates. No, I haven't given up the project. I intend to commence it just as soon as the building situation is clarified."

"I see hope for the future," declared Miss Alice's congressional elect from Muskogee during her visit to Tulsa Tuesday. "In the fact the men will not allow their wives to go to political meetings at night. There is a change in the men's attitude, that if these men keep their habit of accompanying their workfolk to such meetings, the work in time learn something about politics."

The work of the Oklahoma Industrial commission will soon be one of the largest departments of the state as it has in other states. Judge H. C. Myers of the commission now sitting here, said yesterday. "About \$1,000,000 in compensation was paid out last year by employees and the average cost for settling damage claims for injuries was \$2,000 in each case. We have had few appeals from the decision of the commission and the state supreme court has in most cases upheld the awards made by the commission."

The Horoscope

"The stars incline but do not compel." (Cpt. 1921 by McClure Newspaper Synd.) Thursday, February 10, 1921. Astrologers read this as an unfortunate day for Jupiter. Mars and Saturn are all in strongly malefic aspect.

All who have large plans to develop would better delay before taking any step. Education comes under a weak making for undue political influences that threaten public schools and state universities. The seers prophesy widespread agitation to prevent dangerous political influences from this time, and the planet is believed to have special power over legislators and the judiciary.

Saturn is in a place held to encourage reactionary influences that will be revealed in false ideas of economy and pretended reforms. This is not a favorable day for the aged, and especially is it threatening to those who have held high place in the councils of the nation. Although the planetary government is menacing, the Sun gives a little encouragement to those who seek appointment or position.

There is a sign of warning that should admonish all persons who wield power to take account of the claims of the people. Rulers of all ranks are subject to influences that breed rebellion against authority. Mars again threatens stormy and unseasonable weather toward spring. Agriculturists should safeguard their interests. Children born on this day may have many ups and downs in life. These subjects of Aquarius have Uranus as their principal ruling planet.

A farmers' co-operative organization in Saskatchewan handled nearly 40,000,000 bushels of wheat during the year ending July 31, 1920. Two hundred and ninety-four elevators were operated.

Abe Martin



The fool killer seems to have dropped out all together. Joe Lark's nephew wuz in town 'tday, an' had planned 't rob 't People's bank, but 't wuzn' enough people standing around. In Russia the wheat-bearing soil tapped by the Trans-Siberian Railway is greater than the total acreage of the United States, Argentina and Canada combined. During the war Siberia produced nearly four hundred million bushels of wheat. Ten thousand carloads of beans were dumped at Harbin more than two years ago and they were still there the first part of 1920 because no railroad or vessels were available to carry the produce to the markets of the world.

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